

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

\*WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES!

VOL. X.—NO. 27.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 495.

## CONDITIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HARTFORD, CONN.  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE  
CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION,

AND  
PRINTED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD,  
Six Rods South of the State House.

not shower upon them the full flood of his glory lest it might dazzle them. Just in the same way did it please God to effect his purpose in India. Time had been when a Missionary could not distribute—usefully distribute, he meant—thirty copies of the Holy Scriptures in as many months. Even in the metropolis of India no greater success had attended his exertions: but now how different was the case!—

Price Two Dollars a year, if paid within 3 months of the time of subscribing; if not, an addition of 50 cents will be charged—*Postage to be paid by Subscribers*.

A discount of twelve and a half per cent. will be made to Agents, who receive and pay for eight or more copies.

All subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary at the time of subscribing.

No paper will be discontinued except at the option of the Publisher, until notice is given, and arrearages paid.

All letters on subjects connected with the paper should be addressed to Philemon Canfield, Post Paid. We intend to adhere strictly to the above Conditions.

## WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this society was held in London, May 24, and was most numerously attended. We copy from the Christian Watchman, the following sketch of the Annual Report, which condenses much Missionary Intelligence:

In Ireland, upwards of 4000 children were deriving the advantages of a scriptural education in the schools which had been established. Some of the Wesleyan ministers laboring there, preached in the vernacular tongue. This had now been carried on for upwards of eighty years. On the continent of Europe, and in the Mediterranean, the Missionary cause never was so favorable and promising as at the present time, notwithstanding some opposition had been met with. At Stockholm, an additional chapel had been obtained. At Wittenburgh, a gracious work had been commenced. At Paris, a new place of worship had been opened, the attendance at which was very good. In Normandy, great opportunities were afforded for extending Missionary operations. At Gibraltar, many copies of the word of God had been distributed in the vernacular tongue; and had found an entrance into the interior of Spain, and other adjacent parts. At Malta, good continued to be effected. From the Morea, and in Continental Greece, the accounts were very encouraging. In Alexandria, a place of divine worship had been fitted up at the expense of the British inhabitants. In Continental India, idolatry had been in several cases destroyed.—The Missionaries at Calcutta, had found a wide scene of labor; the schools were thronged. At Madras and Bengal, the Missionary associations had assumed a steady character. In Ceylon, 21 Missionaries were employed, and thousands of children were instructed in the schools. The South Sea Mission was highly encouraging. At Tongay, several persons have renounced idolatry, some of whom were acting as subordinate teachers. The Missionaries at the Cape of Good Hope, had extended their sphere of labor. At Cape Town, a new Chapel had been erected. The Gospel had been preached to Hottentots and other tribes. The chapels in South Africa had become too small, and several chiefs had become converted. In the Mauritius, a favorable opening had been made, and the Gospel had been embraced by several of the slaves.—Several Missionaries had volunteered themselves to go to Sierra Leone, the committee having determined not to appoint any to that station without their previous consent. The Report then alluded to the West India stations, all of which are represented in a very flourishing condition. Fifty-eight Missionaries were employed there, having under their care 31,652 members of the Society, and nearly 11,000 children. In North America, the chief objects of the care of the Missionaries, were the emigrants from this country. In Newfoundland, great distress had been experienced by the failure of the fishery last year, but the Lord had multiplied his spiritual blessings, and many hundred had been brought to the fold of Christ. Five Missionaries had died since the last anniversary; and, including Missionaries and their wives, 29 had been sent out. The present number of Missionary Stations was 150, and the Missionaries employed in the schools, was about 160. The gratuitous teachers in the Sunday and day schools was upwards of 1,400; which, including Missionaries and their wives, made a total of about 2,000 agents engaged under the direction of the Society. The number of members on the foreign station was 41,166, being an increase of 1,526 on the number reported last year; 24,439 of the members on foreign stations were slaves, and 7,213 were free negroes and persons of color. From the West India Colonies, the return of the number of children and adults in the Sunday schools was 26,440, being an increase of 6,326 during the year. From three to four thousand of the children instructed in the schools were the children of slaves. The total cash receipts for the past year was \$50,017. 18s. 8d. The Report concludes by a forcible and elegant appeal for renewed exertions in the Missionary cause.

REV. EUSTACE CAREY'S SPEECH BEFORE THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The Rev. Eustace Carey (Baptist—from India,) in seconding the proposition said, that the manner in which God had communicated his glorious truth to the Jewish people had not been done at once but at intervals. He did

## EXTRACTS

From the Epistle from the Yearly Meeting, held in London by adjournments, from the 19th of the Fifth month, to the 28th of the same inclusive, 1830.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS:—We address you in the love of the Gospel, and have to acknowledge that we have felt it a privilege again to meet in this our annual assembly, and to be united in religious exercise for the welfare of our society, and the prosperity of the kingdom of our blessed Lord and Saviour. Brotherly harmony and love have prevailed in the many important deliberations with which we have been occupied; our coming together has tended to the confirmation of our faith; and humble gratitude has been raised to our heavenly Father for hisnum-berless and unmerited mercies.

Our dear brethren in Ireland, and on the American continent, have been afresh brought to our remembrance, by epistles from all their yearly meetings. We take comfort in the persuasion, that, although locally distant from each other, we are united in the faith and hope of the Gospel. In the great and sore trials among friends in America, which have ended in the separation of many from our society, a large proportion remain, who have been strengthened to stand firm in their allegiance to our Holy Redeemer.

Reports of the sufferings of our members, which amount, including the costs and charges of restraint, to upwards of fourteen thousand six hundred pounds, and are almost exclusively for ecclesiastical demands, have been read in this meeting. We renewly desire that our ancient and well known testimony on behalf of a free Gospel ministry, and against all the demands made upon us to uphold a system from which we conscientiously dissent, may be maintained with Christian consistency, and in the spirit of meekness.

Dear Friends, we are again made sensible that we cannot meditate on a subject more fraught with instruction and comfort, than the coming of the Son of God in the flesh, and the many blessings which through him have been conferred on the human race,—the coming of him, who being born of a virgin, "was made in the likeness of men;" "who being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God; but made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant," Phil. ii, 6, 7. He "was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification," Rom. iv, 25. He ascended on high, he led captivity captive, he received gifts for men, yea, for the rebellious also, that the Lord God might dwell among them, Psa. lxxvii, 18. He "sitteth on the right hand of God," making intercession for us, Col. iii, 1; Heb. vii, 25. He "is made unto us of God, wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption;" and unto him we must look as our mediator and advocate with the Father, 1 Cor. i, 30. He emphatically describes himself as "the good Shepherd," John x, 1. He is our lawgiver; and solemn indeed is the declaration, that we must all appear before his judgment seat, to receive our reward, according to the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or bad. 2 Cor. v, 10.

We feel that it is not a light matter thus to advert again to the various offices of the Son and sent of the Father: and we beseech all whom we are addressing, to contemplate these solemn truths with due reverence; yet frequently to meditate thereon, seeking for the assistance of the grace of God to direct their understandings aright. As this is done with humble and believing hearts, the conviction will increase and ultimately become settled, that it is a great mercy to know individually that we have not a High Priest who cannot be touched with a feeling of our infirmities, but who was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin, Heb. iv, 15.

But, blessed by God, he has not only provided the means of reconciliation unto himself, through the sacrifice of Christ; he hath also, through the same compassionate Saviour, granted unto us the gift of the Holy Spirit.

By this, the patriarchs, and the holy men of old who lived under the law, walked acceptably before God. Its more plentiful effusion, and its powerful and life-giving effects were distinctly foretold by the ancient prophets. Christ himself declared, that it was expedient that he should go away, that he might send the Comforter, the Spirit of Truth, who should guide into all truth, John xvi, 7, 13; in allusion to whose coming he also said, "I will not leave you comfortless, I will come to you," John xiv, 18.

To be guided by his Spirit is the practical application of the Christian religion. It is the light of Christ which enlightens the darkness of the heart of man; and, by following this light, we are enabled to enjoy and maintain communion with him. The children of God are led by the Spirit of God, Rom. viii, 14; and this is the appointed means of bringing us into that state of holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord, Heb. xii, 14. It is not a doctrine of mysticism, but one of practical piety. The great office of the Holy Spirit, we firmly believe to be, to convince of sin, to bring the soul to a state of deep and sincere repentance, and to effect the work of sanctification. A holy and constant watchfulness is required, to preserve the mind alive to the guidance of this divine teacher; who, if diligently sought after and waited for, will be found to be a swift witness for God in the soul, producing that tenderness

of spirit, and that quickness of understanding in the fear of the Lord, which are essential to our growth in grace. It is through him "whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation, through faith in his blood," Rom. iii, 25, that we obtain pardon for sin; and it is through the power of his Spirit working mightily in us, that we come eventually to experience freedom from sin.

You know, beloved friends, that faith in the help and guidance of the Holy Spirit has been an important part of our Christian profession, from the origin of our society to the present day. And it is at this time our renewed desire, that, from early life, an acquaintance with this power may be inculcated and cherished. We affectionately exhort parents, and all who have the care of children and of young persons, constantly to bear in remembrance the great value of a tender conscience; and to turn their attention to the secret instructions of Divine grace, reproofing for evil, and bringing peace for doing well. Be concerned, dear friends of this class, early to subject the wills of those entrusted to your charge; encourage them to fix their affections on things which are eternal; set before them the necessity of being converted from the evil of their own hearts, and keep clean from the sin which abounds in the world; impress them with a sense of the holiness and purity of God, and of his righteous law; and while we would exhort you to continue to instruct them in the invaluable truths of the Bible, may you lead them to seek after the application of those precepts and doctrines under the influence of the Holy Spirit. By such a course of religious care and Christian instruction, carried on in simple, humble dependence upon God, you will perform the great and incumbent duty of bringing them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, Ephes. vi, 4.

It is, in our apprehension, of the highest moment, that faith in the operation of the Holy Spirit, and an humble reliance on its guidance, should regulate the lives and conduct of all who profess the Christian name. By the power of the Spirit of God, inwardly revealed and obeyed, we are raised from our fallen and undoubtful condition, and prepared to inherit that place in the kingdom of Christ, to which it is his gracious design that every one of us should come. We are called to walk in the light; we are called to purity. O! then, that we may all seek to be brought low before the Lord—to be laid prostrate at the footstool of his throne—to be contrite and broken in his holy presence. Let us not value ourselves on any esteem that we may think we have among men; or place our trust upon what we may have done ourselves, or may have been enabled to do; but acknowledge in sincerity, that all we have, and that all we are, is of the free and unmerited goodness of God. Let us each be concerned, through the help of the Holy Spirit, to experience true repentance, and to put away the evil of our doings from before the Lord, Isa. i, 16; day by day pressing after an entire deliverance from the world, the flesh, and the devil, remembering that "all unrighteousness is sin," 1 John v, 17, and that "to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin," James iv, 17.

May we all, dear friends, avail ourselves of the great privilege of drawing nigh unto God in prayer—of asking the assistance of his grace to come in every time of need—of looking unto him as our merciful Father who is in heaven: assuredly believing, that, as he is approached in reverence and faith, he will graciously answer our petitions, and supply all our need, in and through Christ Jesus, Phil. iv, 19. As this sacred duty, so forcibly enjoined in the Holy Scripture, is correctly understood and performed aright, parents will become so sensible of its great value to themselves, that they will feel the importance of turning thereto the attention of their beloved offspring; and, as they seek for wisdom and strength to act righteously herein, they will be assisted by Him, to whom they should desire that they and their children may be wholly dedicated.

From the Christian Index.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF A MOMENT.

It has been said, that Eternity is nothing more than a moment standing still forever.—Time is made up of passing moments which fly away and like the swift ships are soon lost to human sight. They pass by us in rapid succession, and wait not for the slow movements of thought and deliberation. But it often happens that the most considerable efforts of mind are determined by the suggestions of a single moment. One moment often gives a clew to the solution of a problem, relieves the wearied mind of the mechanism by throwing open to his view the long sought secret in some new contrivance; thrills with joy the man of science, by presenting to his mind the intricate connexions of an abstruse proposition, and serves to confirm the timid adventurer in the pursuit of gain or honor. The long struggle of a soul burdened with the sense of sin, apprehensive of indignation and anguish, on account of its iniquities—terrified by the gloom of those surrounding horrors with which the darkness of unbelief has shrouded it, not unfrequently passes into triumph in single moment. A sudden thought comforts it—or some word of promise is held out for it to rest upon—or some descending ray of light breaking through the darkness, exhibits all around it, the beauty of a scene previously unknown, and unsuspected. When the great Apostle of the Gentiles was

brought to the feet of Jesus, it was the work of a moment. The finishing touch to the plan of Redemption was the work of a moment, when Jesus cried—it is finished, and gave up the ghost. The determination of the converted Saul to give himself wholly, and unalterably to the labor of preaching the Gospel, was made and adopted in one moment. He waited not to confer with flesh and blood.

Evil, too, comes and operates in a moment. The great defection of man was an event conceived in an instant of time; and the history of subsequent transgression exhibits the same rapidity in the success of wickedness. One moment's glance of the eye, was enough to complete the triumph of temptation over the high spirit of Israel's monarch. One instant was sufficient to complete the humiliation of him who denied his Lord—who in a previous moment had protested vehemently against the possibility of his fall. At a moment's suggestion the most cruel schemes of murder and rapine obtain a place in the heart of man, from which they depart not until matured for execution.

The great interests of Eternity would thus appear to be suspended upon that small point of time denominated a moment. Everlasting issues are bound up within this little evanescent space. How careful then should we be to seize and improve the good impressions our minds may have received in a single instant of time! By following out such impressions, good men have achieved those successes in benevolent institutions which so much distinguish the times in which we live. They have at first had only a transient thought of what might be done. A group of vagrant, abandoned children, growing up in ignorance and disregard of the Lord's day, suggested the first faint thought of a Sabbath School. An application for a few Bibles for gratuitous distribution to a small Society in a remote part of England, first presented to the mind of a devoted minister, the idea of the Bible Society. The sight of miserable heathen writhing in their blood, and dying without hope in Christ afforded to the ardent mind of a Thomas the first thought of a mission to the benighted inhabitants of Hindooostan. The first idea of an American mission to the distant Heathen has been traced to a moment's reading and conversation amongst a few pious young men in New England. There are few great and good enterprises that have ever been undertaken, and prosecuted to any beneficial results, which might not be traced back to the favorable suggestion of a single moment. At first, the entire conception was comprised within the compass of a thought brought hastily and unexpectedly to the mind.

## IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUALS.

There is scarcely a grosser mistake among men, than is committed by private Christians, who think themselves of little consequence. The greatness of the mistake is in proportion to the smallness of the number truly engaged in the service of Christ. His true followers are the light of the world. Were a large space to be enlightened by small lights, the importance of a single one would become greater and greater as the number became less and less. In the existing state of the world, there are immense spaces of darkness, either to continue such, or to receive light from individual Christians. The eternal destinies of the millions who are pressing on to their unchanging doom, depend in God, upon the prayers and efforts of the church in this world. All the children of God must put forth their fullest energies in his service, before they will be ushered in the millennial glory. Suppose each follower of Christ were now to resolve, "I will do all I possibly can to advance the interests of the Redeemers kingdom. I will endeavor to bring as many of my fellow men to the Saviour, as may be given to my most persevering, faithful prayers, and my utmost efforts in all practicable modes of operation." The result of such a resolution may be seen in the case of a Norwegian farmer, of whom we extract the following account, from the London Missionary Register, for 1829.—*Chr. Index.*

"A Norwegian farmer was, at the age of 25, (30 years ago,) in the habit of making excursions from his father's dwelling, for the purpose of distributing religious tracts, which he had caused to be printed at his own expense, and which he sold or gave away. The effects of his labors are perfectly astonishing; not less than 50,000 peasants during the period of their conversion to sound and vital Christianity, depend on God, upon the prayers and efforts of the church in this world. All the children of God must put forth their fullest energies in his service, before they will be ushered in the millennial glory. Suppose each follower of Christ were now to resolve, "I will do all I possibly can to advance the interests of the Redeemers kingdom. I will endeavor to bring as many of my fellow men to the Saviour, as may be given to my most persevering, faithful prayers, and my utmost efforts in all practicable modes of operation." The result of such a resolution may be seen in the case of a Norwegian farmer, of whom we extract the following account, from the London Missionary Register, for 1829.—*Chr. Index.*

"A Norwegian farmer was, at the age of 25, (30 years ago,) in the habit of making excursions from his father's dwelling, for the purpose of distributing religious tracts, which he had caused to be printed at his own expense, and which he sold or gave away. The effects of his labors are perfectly astonishing; not less than 50,000 peasants during the period of their conversion to sound and vital Christianity, depend on God, upon the prayers and efforts of the church in this world. All the children of God must put forth their fullest energies in his service, before they will be ushered in the millennial glory. Suppose each follower of Christ were now to resolve, "I will do all I possibly can to advance the interests of the Redeemers kingdom. I will endeavor to bring as many of my fellow men to the Saviour, as may be given to my most persevering, faithful prayers, and my utmost efforts in all practicable modes of operation." The result of such a resolution may be seen in the case of a Norwegian farmer, of whom we extract the following account, from the London Missionary Register, for 1829.—*Chr. Index.*

## CONNECTICUT BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, held at Meriden, June 7th, 1831.

The Connecticut Baptist Education Society met at Meriden, June 7, 1831.

President, Bro. J. Cookson, in the Chair.

Prayer by Bro. E. Thresher, Cor. Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society.

1. Resolved, That Bro. Thresher be invited to a seat and participation with us in our deliberations.

2. The Committee appointed to receive proposals for the establishment of a High School, reported progress; whereupon, Resolved, That the Report be accepted and the Committee continued.

3. The Annual Report of the Board was read and accepted.

4. Resolved, That cherishing an affectionate remembrance of our brother Benjamin R. Skinner and his wife, missionaries to Africa, we sympathize with their deeply afflicted friends under the bereavement of that mysterious Providence, by which they were so suddenly removed from their field of labour, to which they had devoted themselves with such truly Christian zeal and love: and that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the friends of the deceased.

5. Heard and accepted the Report of the Treasurer.

6. The Committee to devise means to replenish the funds of this Society reported: and the Committee was continued—composed of brethren J. Cookson, H. Stanwood, G. F. Davis, S. S. Mallery and G. Robins.

7. Resolved, That this Society will co-operate, for the year ensuing, with the Northern Baptist Education Society, on the principles of their Constitution, so far as may be consistent with our charter.

8. The following brethren were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

J. Cookson, President.

E. Cushman, *V. Presidents.*

G. Phippen, *S. S. Mallery, Cor. Secretary.*

H. Stanwood, *Rec. Secretary.*

A. Gregory, *Treasurer.*

G. F. Davis,

J. H. Linsley, *Trustees.*

I. Atkins,

9. Resolved, That Bro. E. Cushman be requested to preach at the next Annual Meeting; and that Bro. S. S. Mallery be his substitute.

10. Resolved, That because of the insufficiency of the funds to defray the expenses of the beneficiaries, the Rec. Secretary drop a note to delinquent members, and affectionately request them to pay arrearages.

11. The Recording Secretary who was instructed at the last Annual Meeting to endeavor to obtain the re-payment of appropriations made to a young man formerly patronized by this Society, whose conduct had shown him unworthy of such patronage: Reported, that he had attended to the duty assigned him and was happy to inform the Society that the young man had anticipated their wishes, considering the appropriations made to him as money lent, which he felt sorely bound to repay, and which he will repay as soon as his circumstances will admit; but that he is unable to do it at present. Whereupon,

Resolved, That this report be accepted; and that the Society entertain a high sense of the honor of the young man.

12. Having expressed a wish to see his former patrons, the young man was invited to come into the meeting, where he made a free, full and humble confession of his fall, requesting an expression of forgiveness from the Society. It was, therefore, unanimously

Resolved, That this Society cherish a deep sympathy with him, freely forgiving, and at the same time exhorting him that by humility, prayer and watchfulness, he endeavour to retrieve his character.

Adjourned.

Bro. Atkins prayed.

The annual sermon was delivered in the evening by Bro. G. F. Davis, from 2 Cor. 3. 6.—After which a collection was taken, amounting to \$8.25.

H. STANWOOD, Rec. Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Board held Tuesday evening, June 7th, the following Resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That brethren J. Cookson and H. Stanwood, together with such one as the Northern Bap. Educa. Society may appoint, be an examining Committee to receive applications for patronage during the recess of the Board.

Resolved, That a quarterly meeting of this Board be held at the same time and place, of the Board of the Conn. Bap. Convention.

Next meeting at Willimantic, Tuesday evening before second Wednesday in Aug. 1831.

The examining Committee recommended three young men who had applied for the aid of the Ed. Society: and it was

Resolved, That they be received as beneficiaries.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

While the Board has been engaged in discharging the duties assigned them, nothing of a very striking nature has occurred in connection with their operations. The state of feeling in the churches on the subject of ministerial education, remains much as it has been for some years past: many acknowledge the utility of education, but few are ready to aid in its advancement. The consequence is, that the Society has been able to assist only a very small number of young men.—In the course of the past year one beneficiary has been received and one discharged, having finished his course of classical and theological study. He is now labouring in the Southern States as an agent of the Baptist General Convention of the U. States. The present number of beneficiaries is four—the same as at the last annual meet-

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Collection after sermon before Society.

Cash of Rev. I. Atkins, \$1.—Rev. D. Wildman, \$3.

Do. Rev. G. Robins, \$1.—Rev. J. Cookson, \$1.

Do. Rev. R. Jennings, \$1.—Rev. A. Gregory, \$1.

Do. Rev. G. F. Davis, \$1.—Rev. G. Phippen, \$1.

Do. Rev. N. E. Shailer, \$1.—Rev. T. Larcomb, \$1.

Do. Rev. O. Spencer, \$1.—Rev. J. H. Linsley, \$1.—Geo. Byrne, \$1.

Do. G. Read, \$1.—Rev. P. Brockel, \$1.—Rev. D. T. Shailer, \$1.

Do. J. B. Davis, \$1.—H. Little, \$1.—E. R. Yale, \$5.

June 7. Cash received from Hartford Young Men's Edu. Soc. to constitute Rev. G. F. Davis life member.

Cash received from Do. to constitute Rev. Wm. Bentley life member.

Cash received from Baptist Church and Society at Willington,

one so unwilling to administer it, I would say, Why should you from such reluctant hands, Require a work which full belief demands?

And to your readers generally, I would propose the following query, in hopes it may be answered:—

Is even the immersion of an individual by a minister, who appears to his best friends, to be angry at the time of administration, and whose apparent object is to make the ordinance appear as ridiculous as possible, and especially, if he pronounces only a part of the words required by the commission, or pronounces none of them until the candidate is raised from the water, to be considered valid baptism?

## OBSERVER.

## COMMUNICATED.

TO THE BAPTISTS IN CONNECTICUT, AND PATRONS

OF THE "CHRISTIAN SECRETARY."

This paper has now been before the public several years, and holds a respectable rank among the many religious periodicals of the day. The importance that it should be sustained, will appear from numerous facts. Among the many, we may notice the following:

1st. The march of improvement within half a century, has been owing, in a vast degree, to the influence of the press. The press, more than the lever of Archimedes, has raised the world. At the present day, when great exertions are making for the propagation of the Romish religion, it is important that the Press be made to exert an influence in opposition to a system so prejudicial to the best interests of man. The 'Secretary' has exerted such an influence, to the displeasure of the minions of his holiness (or rather unholiness,) and will continue to impede the progress of the absurd errors, which are taught by the Pope's legates.

2nd. Those among Protestant persuasions who are not friendly to the Baptist denomination, and wish not well to our Zion, view the 'Secretary' with dislike; these are not without their weekly papers. Many of them are valuable publications; but, then, they do not vindicate the principles and practice of the Baptists: far from it, they frequently attack them, and would do it often, and with more success, but for this public sentinel.

3d. Never was there a time when we more needed such a channel of communication. A flood of light is pouring upon the world. The most momentous and interesting events are transpiring in both hemispheres. The facility of travelling both by sea and land furnishes the means of information, seemingly as quick as it was borne upon the wings of the wind, while the 'Secretary,' like a weekly gleaner, returns laden with the choicest intelligence, and like the diligent bee, culls from the moral garden of the world, the extracted sweets from every political, moral and religious flower.

4th. The prosperity of our denomination is so connected with the encouragement of this paper, that to destroy the one, would weaken the other, and greatly paralyze the efforts of benevolence which characterize the present day. In states which border upon this, our brethren support religious papers. This publication is necessarily circumscribed as to the limits of its circulation; but were all the Baptists in this State to feel a deep interest in the great events which are now transpiring in the world; did each professor feel the importance of cultivating and sustaining a spirit of piety, and devotedness to God, there are a sufficient number, in this small State, to give a liberal support.

Do not think the writer makes these observations, from any fear that the 'Secretary' will not be patronized; no; he knows that in the vicinity in which he lives, there is an increasing demand for it. And now, should every subscriber obtain an additional one, he would be instrumental, not only of diffusing light, but of contributing to the cause of benevolence. The writer is willing to pledge himself for twenty additional subscribers, provided ten others will do the same.

[The writer of the above, forwarded the names of four new subscribers, with this communication.]

Extract of a letter from Rev. Levi Peck, to the Editor of the Christian Secretary, dated

Litchfield, July 18, 1831.

It may perhaps be gratifying to the friends of Zion, to hear of the prosperity of the Baptist Church in this place. It hath pleased God to grant us a little enlargement. On the first Sabbath in this month, I enjoyed the pleasure of baptizing five. Yesterday I baptized one. There are other happy converts, and some anxious souls.

It has frequently been asked, what good was done by our Public Meeting on the 12th of May, to which I can now answer—The minds of a number of careless sinners became serious, some of whom have since been enabled to rejoice in Christ Jesus, and others still continue enquiring and praying. Some old hopes somewhat revived; and on the whole, a quickening influence has been felt by the church and congregation. For all this we acknowledge our obligation to the Lord Jesus Christ, who by blood of the covenant hath sent forth the prisoners out of the pit, and to his spirit which bloweth where it listeth.

In the centre Congregational Church in this town, more than 100 have apparently passed from death unto life. In the Northfield Congregation there are a number of happy young converts, and the interest seems increasing.—In one other congregation in this town, (South Farms,) appearances are very encouraging.

LEVI PECK.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.—The Anniversary of the common schools of this city, was held on Thursday morning last. (30th ult.) A procession of the pupils, amounting in all to about 1500, was formed at the foot of Broadway, and marched to the First Presbyterian church, where an appropriate address was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Dr. Aydellotte.—Cincinnati Chron.

## PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

Almost every mail gives additional testimony to the happy effects which are caused by meetings which are continued from three, to six or ten days. We are entirely opposed to the use of all factitious means of religious excitement; but there is certainly no harm in meeting together, and praying for a revival of religion. Some of the most pious men of whom we read, were daily in the temple."

The following are extracts from a letter, written by a student at Hamilton, N. York, to the Rev. N. E. Shaylor, of Berlin, bearing date, the 6th inst. It appears by a part of the letter not published, that strong opposition was made by the enemies of God; parents forbidding their children to attend, &c. and for the purpose of more fully accomplishing their purpose, a ball was appointed; but, notwithstanding these things, the most happy effects seem to have been produced:

"On last Thursday, there was a meeting appointed at Eaton, where Dr. Kendrick preaches. There was no time set for its continuance, but, on account of the busy time of the year, it was thought best not to hold it more than one or two days at most, and nearly one half of the church were opposed to having any at all.—This is the sixth day since it commenced, and the anxiety is continually increasing."

"On the fifth day, there were nine-and-thirty who took the anxious seat, and from fifteen to twenty, indulging hopes; in the evening a number of those who attended the ball, went forward for prayers.

On the 3d instant, Prof. Sears baptised 5, one of them a tutor in the School." [We have since learned, that the meeting continued eight days, and that 70 obtained hope.]

THE HARTFORD COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY met at Glastenbury, 1st parish, on the 20th ult. The friends of the cause will be gratified to learn, that the pressing occupations of the most busy season of the year, did not prevent an uncommonly full representation from the neighboring towns. Twenty-five delegates were present from nineteen Auxiliary Societies.—

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE new members were returned at this meeting—a very handsome proportion of them young people, who have, in a sense, come out of the world, and given their pledges to entire abstinence from Ardent Spirits. The whole number in the county is now 6316.

The stated Address was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Linsley, to whom the Society are under many obligations for his unremitting and very useful exertions in this cause. Short extemporaneous addresses of much interest, were also made by Mr. Hart of Farmington, Mr. Lewis of the Youth's Temperance Society in Manchester, Dr. Woodward of Windsor, and Dr. Hubbard of Eastbury.

The Society voted to recommend, and do hereby recommend to their Auxiliaries throughout the County, to avail themselves as soon as possible of the services of the Agent of the State Temperance Society, Daniel Frost, Jun., Esq. of Canterbury. His labors have been in the highest degree acceptable and useful in other parts of the State; and it is believed that if Mr. Frost were enabled to visit the towns and parishes generally in this County, encouraged and assisted by the many favorable circumstances of the present time, a great impulse would be given to the cause of Temperance among us.

The Society will hold its next meeting at Rockyhill, Wethersfield, on the 4th Tuesday 26th, of July.

S. H. RIDDEL, Secretary.

## MINUTES WANTED.

The Agent of the Baptist General Tract Society being desirous to publish, at the commencement of next year, a correct Table of the churches, &c. composing the Baptist denomination in the United States and British Provinces, requests the Clerk, or some one else belonging to each Association, to send him by mail, as soon as published, a copy of their minutes. If the Associations do not order this, it is hoped that some individual in each will do it voluntarily; and it may be necessary that some one send the minutes of several together. A copy of the Annual Report of the Gen. Tract Society will in all cases be sent in return. Persons sending Minutes will please write their names and the names of their post offices, and nothing else, on the margin; then put them up in a wrapper left open at one end, mark them half a sheet (or more) periodical, and address them to Ira M. Allen, Philad.

IRA M. ALLEN,

36 North Fifth Street.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1831.

WESTERN ASIA.—We have received a letter from the Rev. Josiah Brewer, dated Smyrna, March 7. 1831, in which he says:

"After a long interval, we have at length heard from our brethren in Persia. About the last of December, they were at Tebriz. Mr. Smith had for some months been suffering with an intermittent fever, as had also their dragoon; Mr. Wright had mercifully recovered from an attack of the cholera morbus. They were expecting soon to undertake a short journey, and then returning to Tebriz, set their faces towards Chaldea and Syria."—Boston Recorder.

JOURNAL OF HUMANITY.—Mr. E. C. Tracy, Editor of the Journal of Humanity, is about to retire from the duties of that station, and is to be succeeded by William R. Collier, son of the Rev. William Collier, and associate Editor with him of the National Philanthropist, lately published at Boston. We infer from this arrangement, that Mr. Collier's new paper, the Philanthropist and Monthly Temperance Reporter, a notice of which was given in the Telegraph a few weeks since is not to appear.

VERMONT TELEGRAPH.—Two missionaries of the London Society have lately visited the Samoan or Navigator Islands, where they left eight teachers, natives of the Society Islands, with the most flattering prospects. Four of the Islands are said to be large, and all very populous.—Boston Recorder.

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

### CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JULY 23, 1831.

TINGS.  
al testimony to the  
which are  
lays. We are en-  
ious means of re-  
taining no harm in  
revival of religion,  
om we read, were

letter, written by  
Rev. N. E. Shai-  
nist. It appears  
that strong oppo-  
God; parents for-  
e, and for the pur-  
pose, a ball  
these things, the  
en produced:

as a meeting op-

endrick preaches

its continuance,

of the year, it

more than one or

one half of the

g at any all.—

commenced, and

ceasing."

erent ninety-three

and from fifteen to

the evening a

d the ball, went

s baptised 5, one

the meeting contin-  
ued hope.)

EMPERANCE Soci-  
ety, on the 28th

will be gratified

cupations of the

, did not prevent

itation from the

delegates were

inary Societies.—

new members

—a very hand-  
ing people,—who

from the world,

entire abstinence

whole number in

delivered by the

the Society are

unremitting and

cause. Short ex-  
ch interest, were

arlington, Mr.

rance Society in

of Windsor, and

end, and do here-  
aries throughout

as soon as possi-  
ble of the State Tem-  
perance, Jun., Esq., of

been in the high-  
fiful in other parts

ved that if Mr.

the towns and pa-  
rty, encouraged

able circumstan-  
at impulse would

perance among

next meeting at

the 4th Tuesday

EL, Secretary.

ED.

General Tract

lish, at the com-

correct Table of

the Baptist de-

lates and British

ark, or some one

ociation, to send

published, a copy of

ations do not re-

one individual in

it may be neces-

Report of the

cases be sent in

utes will please

names of their post

the margin; then

open at one end,

more) periodical

llin, Philad.

Mr. ALLEN,

Fifth Street.

received a letter

, dated Smyrna,

ays:

have at length

s. About the

at Tchiriz. Mr.

en suffering with

also their drogo-

ifically recovered

a morbus. They

take a short one

Tebriz, set their

Syria." —Boston

1.

Ir. E. C. Tracy,

anity, is about to

station, and is to

Collier, son of

associate Editor

anthropist, lately

from this ar-

new paper, the

Temperance Re-

given in the Tel-

not to appear.

Society have late-

or Islands, where

of the Society in

prospects. Four of

and all very popu-

day at Sierock; his main army was in the direction of Pułtusk; three hundred Polish officers have received orders to proceed to Lithuania, to organize the insurrection there. We have this moment a report that in the environs of Ostrolenka, the Imperial Russian Guard have experienced a new check. Gen. Uminski commands in that quarter."

The *Messager de Pologne*, a Warsaw paper of the 21st May, announces that Gen. Skrzyniecki had taken Ostrolenka on the 18th; where he obtained a large sum of money, the baggage of the enemy, and 1700 prisoners. The object of Skrzyniecki in advancing to Ostrolenka, is supposed to have been to get between the Russians and their supplies.

*From Russia direct.* —The brig Czarina, Captain Dwyer, arrived at Boston on Monday, from Crossstadt, whence she sailed on the 19th May, and from Elsinore the 1st June.

Capt. Dwyer reports that very little was published at St. Petersburg, relative to the Polish war, but that it was generally acknowledged that the Russians had lost 50,000 men since the commencement of the campaign, and that the Emperor calculated to sustain a loss of 200,000 men, in the final subjugation of Poland.

At Elsinore it was currently reported that the Poles, aided by Lithuanian insurgents, had cut off the supplies for the Russian army, and that General Diebitsch would be obliged to enter the Prussian dominions, and that Wilna was in possession of the best of Heaven's blessings.

Rather than foment and embitter any rising animosity, by adding an ill-natured word, as magistrates, as rulers, remember it will ever be your duty to suppress it. Render not evil for evil. A word in regard to your local security, and I will relinquish this part of our public exercises. It has been said you will have enemies to molest you. Your worst enemies will be within you. Your pride, your unruly passions, and your lawless ambition. These evils, if unrestrained, will constitute your most dangerous enemies. Subdue these, and none will without will dare to approach you. Be honest, be sober, be humble—and may God Almighty pour upon you the best of Heaven's blessings.

### SUMMARY.

#### DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—We are sorry to communicate one of the most heart-rending occurrences which it has fallen to our lot to record for many years past. The circumstances, as far as we have ascertained them are these:—Our worthy fellow citizen, Mr. G. Neilson, in company with his wife, nurse and three children, one about a month, another 2 years, and the third 4 years of age, left this city between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday last, in a small sloop, in order to spend a few weeks at a friend's house down the river—about 6 o'clock, the time at which the north west squall arose, they were near the White Rocks, about 8 or 9 miles from the city. They observed the squall coming on, but apprehensive that it would not prove so severe, they supposed themselves out of danger with less preparation than under any other circumstances, would have been made. But unfortunately the vessel was thrown on her beam end—the cabin filled, and the nurse and three children, who had retired to rest, found a watery grave. Mrs. N. who was in the cabin at the time, succeeded with great difficulty in reaching the companion way. Thus, in an unexpected moment, was an affectionate father and mother deprived of three fine children.—*Chronicle.*

Huntington, Pa. July 6.

*DISTRESSING.* —We have just heard that a daughter of Judge Adams, and a Miss Shriner were killed by lightning yesterday morning, at his residence in Petersburg. The particulars we have not heard.

*Death by Lightning.* —During the thunder shower on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. Alfred Dixon, aged about 19 years, while standing in the door of Mr. Ephraim Mead's house in Greenwich, was struck by lightning, and expired in about ten minutes. We understand that he spoke a moment before he expired, saying, "My God, let me die." The first instance we recollect of ever having heard of a person speaking after receiving the shock, was when struck by lightning. Mrs. Mead was standing near the door at the time and was also knocked down, but recovered from the shock in a few minutes.—*Stamford Sentinel.*

*Remarkable Preservation.* —In Haileyfield, on Tuesday last, as eight men were returning from the meadow in a two horse wagon, in the midst of a severe thunder storm, both horses were struck instantly dead by lightning, while all on board the wagon remained uninjured, although the wagon contained several hoes.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

*DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE.* —I feel it my duty to notice the case of Adam Lake, a man of intemperate habits, who was bold enough to examine some snakes which have been, and I presume are still carried about the city, as objects of curiosity. This man seeing the owner of the snakes handle them familiarly, wished to show to those around that he could handle them also,—he was permitted, according to his account, to take from the cage a rattle snake, which he placed on his left arm and received a bite, merely fracturing the skin.—next day he was brought to the Alms House, and died in two hours after. Thus in forty hours after he was bitten, he was a corpse. Will not this fact be a sufficient warning to those who feel disposed to see those animals, to keep at a proper distance, and to the owner not to suffer any person to come near or trouble the snakes?

*FRIDAY.* —Richard D. Moore, M. D. Philadelphia Alms House, July 2, 1831.

*TOOTH WASH.* —We have used for the benefit of ourselves, and are happy to recommend to others, a new article for cleaning and preserving the teeth, and cleansing the mouth, which appears to us to be much superior to any other dentifrice which has ever attracted our notice. There seems to be some substance or substances held in solution by the liquid, which combine with and destroy or render harmless any unwholesome or offensive matter which may adhere to the teeth or gums, or prevent the mouth and breath from being perfectly free from any disagreeable taste or odor.

The composition to which we allude, is called *Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.* It has been recommended by Dr. Webster, Erving Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University, Dr. Stedman, of the U. S. Marine Hospital, Dr. George C. Shattuck, Dr. S. A. Shurtliff, of Boston, and a number of other medical and scientific gentlemen, who have witnessed or experienced its efficacy; not only as a lotion for the teeth, but a valuable application in cases of fever, canker, diseases occasioned by mercury, &c. &c. We have every reason to suppose, not only from our limited experience, but from the testimony of the most scientific and best qualified judges, that this dentifrice is a very valuable article, and one which ought to compose a part of the contents of every medicine chest, intended for domestic use, or for exportation. We think it preferable to any powder, on several accounts; among others it may be more easily applied to extensive surfaces, to the interior parts of carious teeth, injected with a syringe, in cases of ulceration, or imbibed by the pores and capillary tubes of the skin, &c. and that it possesses other advantages which a little use will develop without our recapitulation.—*New Eng. Farmer.*

—How pleasing is the scene before me, and how deeply interesting the circumstances that attend it. You are indeed a singular, a happy, a highly favored people. Redeemed from the land of slavery, transplanted into the country of your forefathers, in full possession of freedom, of liberty, of the means of improvement; in the enjoyment of all social and religious blessings, with the Bible in your hands, the gospel and ordinances of the sanctuary in your midst, together with the greatest of all inducements set before you for becoming a great, wise, and an independent nation. These things constitute you a highly privileged people, and furnish considerations of deep and momentous interest to each and every one of you. You are each concerned in each other's welfare. Thus situated, and thus circumstanced, you hold a high, a conspicuous, and a most responsible station. On you, and on your prudence, good order and wise conduct, depend the prosperity and well-being of your numerous offspring. You may procure for them all the blessings of a wisely instituted and well ordered government. You may present them as the fruits of your industry, with rich and highly cultivated farms. Some of them may be extensively engaged in commerce. In short, teach your children by your example, to avoid idleness as a cancer of vice and destroyer of the soul; teach them to fly from a gorgo-shop as they would from a destructive plague, and to shun intemperance as the high road to perdition. By this course of conduct, you may transmit to your descendants the inestimable blessings of wealth, dignity, peace, honor, freedom and renown. Or by your negligence of the general good, by your habits of laziness and intemperance; by feuds, amanities, and contentions, whether religious or political; by striving each to advance his own individual interest, to the injury and oppression of his neighbor, you may bring sorrow and regret into your own souls, and you may entail upon your posterity disgrace, infamy, wretchedness, and ruin. Oh! then, with these vastly important and deeply momentous obligations devolving upon you, with the destiny of unborn millions pending in no small degree on your example, how carefully ought you to live! Then let me exhort you, in the fulness of my soul let me charge you to take heed to your example, and to those things committed to your trust. Take heed that no root of bitterness or jealousy be allowed to spring up in the midst of you, whereby many might be destroyed.—

*Calculation of Chances.* —A student of the Virginia University, lately made a calculation, founded on data derived from the most accurate tables of mortality, that the chances were more than 1721 millions to one, that Jefferson and Adams would not be alive on the day upon which they actually expired.

Two centuries have now elapsed since the first vessel was built in Massachusetts. She was launched at Plymouth, on the 4th of July, 1631, and was called "The Blessing of the Bay," a name in some measure, prophetic of the character of the vessels since constructed in the Old Colony.—*Barnstable Jour.*

From the Norwich Courier.

*To Hay-Makers.* —The writer of this article has witnessed with sorrow, much hay spoiled by what he deemed mismanagement. If grass, when mown, is carefully turned every day, it will injure very little. The great cause of injury is its laying on the ground through a long spell of rainy weather. If it lay more than one day, it becomes mouldy, and turns black. If carefully turned daily, "rain or shine," it will not lose color. This is the result of many years experience.

A FARMER.

*DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—LOSS OF LIVES.* —A little before one o'clock this morning, the extensive Floor Cloth manufactory in Eldridge-street, near Rivington, was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes the whole was in one sheet of flame, which illuminated the whole city. The factory was of wood, and was surrounded by frame buildings, all of which were soon on fire, and so rapid was its progress, that before the inhabitants on the opposite side of Eldridge-street could collect their children, the houses were on fire, and they were obliged to fly

from the premises without any clothing. Not so fortunate were some of those who resided near the factory, and to the loss of property, we have now to add that of three lives, viz.—Mrs. Murray, her daughter, Mrs. Barclay, and Mrs. Barclay's son William, an interesting youth of 15 years of age. A fourth person was badly burnt.

The fire is believed to have been the act of an incendiary. We could not ascertain the actual loss, perhaps from \$25 to \$30,000 dollars—one fourth of which was insured.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

*The Domestic Slave Trade.* —An extraordinary fact, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, has come to our knowledge. It is this; that negro dealers, or negro hunters come to reside in different parts of the country; and that when it suits their interests, they are kidnappers, managing the master thus; one of these dealers sees a likely fellow, no matter whether free or not, if he is friendless. He obtains an exact description of his person, the particular marks by which he may be identified. This description he makes to an accomplice below, who thereupon gets some one to personate the master—they come up and arrest the colored victim—their proofs are clear, swearing is no obstacle, and the marks as known, are freely given, as proof conclusive. We are not able to say that such villainy has been successful, though we doubt it; but we do know that such a scheme has been laid, of which we shall speak more hereafter. This hint may lead to vigilance, and check the infamous traffic. It is time the public feeling, so long torpid, was aroused to the matter.—*Village Record.*

### NOTICE.

A Four Days' Meeting will be held at the Baptist Meeting House in Cornwall, commencing on the last Tuesday in August. All the ministering

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

## POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary.

## LINES TO A FRIEND.

Written on board the elegant steamer Massachusetts, on leaving Springfield.

The sun is sinking in the west  
In silence, calm and still,  
His golden beams in slumber rest  
Upon the eastern hills;  
And mem'ry, like those pensive rays,  
Dwells on the scenes of other days.

Away, away, the bonny boat  
Is bounding light and free,  
The bubbles bright behind us float  
And sparkle in their glee,—  
So bright, so fair, so frail, they seem  
The shadows of a youthful dream.

Now faint, and dim, this scene so fair  
Is fading from my view,  
And roving thoughts are wading' round there  
With friends so loved and true;  
And long upon the heart shall dwell,  
The parting look, the fond Farewell!

And coming years shall circle by  
In their unceasing race,  
And joy and woe alternately  
Blend in the varied space;  
But fadless, changeless, still shall be  
That friendship which I bear to thee.

## ZELOTES.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The annexed feeling and beautiful lines are said to have been written by a young English lady, who had experienced much affliction. There is a devoted spirit of religion running through them which cannot fail to touch the most ardent heart.

Jesus—I my cross have taken,  
All to leave, and follow thee;  
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken—  
Thou, from hence, my all shalt be!  
Perish every fond ambition—  
All I've sought, or hoped or known;

Yet how rich is my condition—  
God and heaven are all my own!

Let the world despise and leave me—  
They have left my Saviour too;  
Human hopes and looks deceive me,  
Thou art not, like them, untrue;  
And whilst thou shalt smile upon me,  
God of wisdom, love, and might,

Friends may hate, and foes may scorn me—  
Show thy face and all is right.

Go, then, earthly fame and treasure—  
Come disaster, scorn and pain!  
In thy service, pain is pleasure,  
With thy favor, loss is gain.  
I have called thee Abba Father—  
I have set my heart on thee;

Storms may howl, and clouds may gather—  
All must work for good to me!

Man may trouble and distress me;  
'Twill but drive me to the breast:  
Life with trials hard may press me—  
'Twill but bring me sweeter rest:  
Oh, 'tis not in Grief to harm me,  
While thy love is left to me;

Oh, 'tis not in Joy to charm me,  
Were that joy unmixed with thee!

Soul! then know thy full salvation—  
Rise o'er sin, and fear, and care;  
Joy to find in every station,  
Something still to do or bear:

Think what spirit dwells within thee,  
Think what heavenly smiles are thine;

Think that Jesus died for thee:  
Child of heaven, canst thou repine?

Haste thee on from grace to glory,  
Arm'd by faith, and wing'd by prayer;  
Heaven's eternal day's before thee—  
God's own hand shall guide thee there.  
Soon shall close thee earthly mission;  
Soon shall pass thy pilgrim days;

Hope shall change to glad fruition,

Faith to sight, and prayer to praise!

From the Connecticut Observer.

## THOUGHTS AT THE FUNERAL OF MRS. MARIA S. BRINSMAN.

"Which hope we have, as an anchor to the soul."

I heard a voice from yonder open grave  
Speak of the resurrection.—Who dost pour  
Such words of comfort o'er the listening throng  
With deep and chasten'd fervor, while his brow  
Bear eth affliction's sign?—Is it he  
Who in that fearful Grief his best belov'd  
In bitterness hath laid?—He, who did watch  
With changeless tenderness, her darken'd days  
And sleepless nights,—and just as syren Hope  
Gave brightening promise, mark'd upon her braw  
Strange paleness setto, and the pulse of life  
Unswarn'd, stand still!—He, whose lone foot doth press  
The little turf-bed of his buried son,  
To see the mother that hath burthen'd him  
In beautiful precoccy, lie down  
Silently by his side,—and hear that sound  
Of earth to earth, on the dense coffin-lid  
That shakes the firmest nerve!—

When to his home  
Bereav'd he turns,—and to his bosom folds  
His desolate babe,—and feels upon his cheek  
The balmy breath of trusting infancy  
That in its blessed ignorance waits not  
A mother lost,—what agony to think  
That the fond breast which would have thrill'd to mark  
Each dawn of intellect, each germ of truth,  
Each childish panting up to manhood's joy  
Is cold as marble to its cradle-mosn—

There are the flowers she planted, blooming fair  
As if in mockery of man's blighted hopes  
More frail than they,—there are the varied stores  
That in the beauty of their order charm'd  
At once the leisure and the studious hour;—  
Pictures and tinted shells and treasured d'tones,—  
But the presiding mind, the tasteful hand,  
The greeting glance, the spirit-stirring smile  
Have fled forever.—And he knoweth all—  
Hath felt it all, deep in his tortur'd soul  
Till Reason and Philosophy did faint  
Beneath a grief like this.—

How hath he then  
The cup of consolation to impart

When all around amid his dearest joys  
Are blasting and dispersion?—  
—He hath found  
That hope which is an anchor to the soul,  
And with a martyr's courage holds him up  
To bear the will of God—

Say, ye who dare

The sea of life by summer gales impell'd,  
Have ye this anchor?—for a time will come  
That storms must try you, and strong tempests rend  
Your rainbow sails, and shred your gold like chaff  
Upon the wave,—and what a wreck is man!

When sorrow finds him unsustain'd by God!

H.

From the Journal of Commerce.

## THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

If one would see the full extent of the temperance reformation, let him go to the interior of New-England; which possesses the advantage of a homogeneous population, and is therefore best calculated to exhibit a united concert of action. There you may find many townships and villages where the transformation is as great as if a parched and withered meadow should be suddenly changed into the freshness, bloom, and verdure of spring. Rum is a stranger and an enemy. The people, as they think of the hated union from which they have been divorced, wonder at what they have been, and exult at what they are. They feel like an emancipated race, lightened from their chains, and glorying in their freedom.

The same purifying influence, though not in an equal degree, extends to the sea-coast and to seamen: to the crowded population of towns and cities. Of this, the writer has had a beautiful illustration, during a short stay in New-Bedford. The change which he witnessed, was at once astonishing and delightful. A few years ago, when he stopped at that place, and at the same public house as on the present occasion, he could not but remark the extraordinary attraction which the bar afforded to a multitude of people, who presented themselves successively for their toddy, sling, cherry, Jamaica, brandy, gin, &c. as if these various modifications of liquid poison constituted the summum bonum of human existence. On Sunday it was decided worse than on other days. The stream of thirsty persons was more incessant, and their thirst more ardent. Although many went immediately away, others remained to enjoy the society of their companions, and of consequence the bar-room was a continual scene of noise and dissipation; so much so as often to be a serious annoyance to persons in other parts of the house.

Behold now the change! Last Sabbath and the Sunday previous, the writer was at the same public house, kept by the same gentleman as before. The bar-room was locked up all day and evening; the few persons who came for liquor were informed that it was not for sale there on Sunday; the house was perfectly quiet, and the family were able to enjoy their retirement. The same was the case, (we were assured) with every other tavern in the place. Not one is open for the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. And what is better, the arrangement is entirely voluntary on the part of the proprietors, though recommended by the select men of the town, at the last renewal of licenses. Need we mention the effect of such a course upon the general morals of the place? How much crime and misery it prevents—how much happiness it secures!

An intelligent gentleman informed us that something more than 100 ships belonging to that port, a very considerable proportion (50, if we remember right) had made their last voyages without the aid of ardent spirits, unless perhaps mere trifles, to be used in case of wounds or sickness. One of these has brought in over 5000 barrels of oil within the last 12 months, and the captain remarked to us that he was perfectly satisfied his men were more efficient without ardent spirits, than they could have been with it.

## EDUCATION—TEMPERANCE.

CITY COURT, June Term, 1831.

The Grand Juries of the State of Maryland for the Body of Baltimore City, respectfully present to the City Court—

That in reviewing the catalogue of vices and crimes which has been arrayed before them during their present session, they have remained satisfied that the immediate causes of nineteen twentieths of the various offences, are Idleness and Drunkenness. But to the philanthropist who would thoroughly investigate the subject, and trace the chain of effects and causes to their source, the great fountain and first cause of all the vices and crimes that disgrace society will appear in the want of early education; and he will therefore become convinced that the only radical cure of so much evil, lies in the general diffusion of knowledge to the rising generation. To eradicate the vices of hardened adult offenders, is a task which experience proclaims to be hopeless; but to train the infant mind to virtue, by the early inculcation of knowledge, to impress upon it a proper sense of the dignity of human nature, and an early conviction that Vice and Misery on the one hand, and Virtue and Happiness on the other, are inseparable, is a task easy in practice, and delightful in execution. Minds thus imbued are not deterred from the commission of crime by a servile fear of the laws, but by self-respect, and are prompted to the practice of virtue by the strongest of all human motives, Self Interest. Is there found, amongst the inmates of our jails and penitentiaries, one man in a hundred, who has received a tolerable education? Is it not fair to presume, that if the other ninety-nine had enjoyed the benefits of early education, most of them would never have been there?

Convinced that early education is the only efficient and certain means of eradicating vice and crime from society, the grand jury most earnestly recommend to the public authorities of the State and of the city, as well as to all their fellow-citizens, to patronize and promote, by all the means in their power, the extension

and diffusion of the admirable system of education in public schools, lately established in this city, which, although hitherto unfortunately circumscribed by the inadequacy of the funds at the command of the respectable and zealous boards of commissioners, has been productive of incalculable benefits to a portion of the rising generation, and which, when so extended as to embrace the whole juvenile population of Baltimore, will convert our now crowded jails and penitentiaries into empty monuments of the happy revolution, which this system of general education will have effected in the morals

## COMPOSITION IN SCHOOLS.

It is probably owing to ignorance of the laws, which govern the human mind, that composition has been so much neglected and abused by teachers, and, consequently, dreaded and abhorred by scholars. Many scholars and even teachers do not seem to understand that composition is only writing instead of speaking our thoughts. Indeed they seem almost to forget, that it is the expression of thoughts at all; for subjects are not unfrequently selected, upon which neither teacher nor scholar has scarcely a single idea—subjects which would puzzle the brain of a metaphysician; such as Education, Memory, Judgment, Virtue, Benevolence, Temperance, Charity, Improvement of Time, Improvement of the Mind, Decision of Character, &c. &c.

This practice is probably the parent of the notion, that composition is a kind of mystery; that it is above the capacity of all except a few favored ones, who perhaps possess some magical skill. Some imagine, that in order to write Composition, they must take a subject that no one ever thought or heard of; that they must express ideas that never entered another's mind; that they must, if possible, use a different dialect, or it cannot be their own. Those of this class, who possess a good share of perseverance, have endeavored to write according to their best knowledge of the subject, and the result has been, that their compositions are made up of a few disconnected sentences, and nearly as destitute of sentiment as of connexion. Some, less ingenuous, have yielded to the temptation to practice plagiarism, rather than be delinquent. Others have abandoned themselves to indolence, or wasted all their mental energies in fruitless anxiety, and have entirely failed. Thousands, according to their own undisputed testimony, have uniformly begged a release from the task; and if not regularly excused by their teacher, have unjustifiably taken the liberty to excuse themselves. Some have pleaded the ground of incapacity—a ground, which they would be reluctant to admit under other circumstances.

How many hours and days of anxiety and unhappiness has the course of Composition, pursued in our schools occasioned! How often have composition days been anticipated with sighs and tears; as days of Egyptian darkness, and in an intellectual sense, spent like those memorable days, not one moving from his place, which they would be reluctant to admit under other circumstances. How many hours and days of anxiety and unhappiness has the course of Composition, pursued in our schools occasioned! How often have composition days been anticipated with sighs and tears; as days of Egyptian darkness, and in an intellectual sense, spent like those memorable days, not one moving from his place, which they would be reluctant to admit under other circumstances.

The evil consequences resulting from such a system of composition, are beginning to be perceived and deprecated; and it is hoped that this vestige of the dark ages is giving place to reason and common sense. The dense night-fogs of superstition are beginning to disperse, and the dawn of a brighter day is visible in our intellectual horizon. Composition is beginning to be taught on the principles of the human mind, as every science should be, if improvement is desired and expected. Instead of having a subject given, and no time allotted for writing, or only half a day, in which the scholar is secluded from that intercourse with other minds which might elicit some ideas, composition is made an every day study, and receives regular attention from the teacher, as much as any other exercise. Subjects are selected, with which the scholars are familiar, and about which they can converse. This furnishes them with a fund of ideas, which they do not find difficult to clothe in language. The grand difficulty in writing composition has been, and still is, to a lamentable extent, destitution of ideas. The universal complaint is, 'I cannot think of anything in the world to write.' But furnish them with subjects, with which they are familiarly acquainted, and the ground for this complaint is removed. If they can converse about the subject, they will learn to write their conversation, which is in fact Composition. Making composition an every-day study, the teacher devoting some time regularly to the exercise, having the scholars read their productions before the class, and conversing on the subject of the next lesson, are circumstances which conspire to excite an interest in the minds of the scholars, which is very essential. Interest is the main-spring of Composition.—Annals of Education.

## RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.

This institution, which is delightfully located on the southern borders of our city, has gained what it well merits, the unlimited confidence of the public. Since its first establishment, it appears from the last report of the Medical Visitors, one hundred and forty-seven recent cases of insanity have been admitted. Of these, one hundred and thirty-three, being more than nine-tenths, have been restored to reason. Such success is believed to be without a parallel in this, and probably in any country.—Epis. Watchman.

## NEW BOOT &amp; SHOE STORE.

## SYLVESTER WILEY,

WILL inform the public that he has taken a Store on Main-street, nearly opposite the New Baptist Church, where he intends keeping a good assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest cash prices.

## ALSO, FOR SALE,

STOCK &amp; FINDINGS of different kinds.

Hartford, June 11, 1831. 6w21

## DR. D. S. DODGE,

IT AS removed from Fairfield to this city, and taken the office in Prospect Street, recently occupied by Dr. Cogswell, deceased.

## REFERENCES.

His Excellency Gov. Tomlinson, *Fairfield.*  
Hon. Roger M. Sherman, *Fairfield.*  
Isaac Bronson, Esq.

Professor Silliman, *New-Haven.*

Eli Ives, M. D., Jonathan Knight, M. D. *New-Haven.*

Hartford, Jan. 22, 1831.

To Clergymen and Sunday School Teachers.

H. &amp; F. J. HUNTINGTON,

BOOKSELLERS, HARTFORD,

Have recently made large additions to their Religious Books, among which are the following:

THE Rev. Matthew Henry's EXPOSITION OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT, wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the text inserted in distinct paragraphs, each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given and largely illustrated. Edited by the Rev. George Burder and Rev. Jos. Hughes; with the author's Life, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer, with a Preface to the American Edition by the Rev. Alexander C. Alexander, 6 vols. imperial 8vo.

The Rev. Thomas Scott's COMMENTARY ON THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, for Families, with copious Marginal References. 6 vols. imperial 8vo.

The English version of the POLYGLOTT BIBLE, with the Marginal Readings, together with copious and original Selections of References to Parallel and Illustrative Passages, amounting in all to 60,000, and exhibited in a manner hitherto unprecedented. N<sup>o</sup>. Teacher of a Sabbath School should be without the use of it if they could once experience the interest which its use imports to the occupation of an instructor.

Rev. James WINCHELL's ARRANGEMENT of Dr. Watts' PSALMS AND HYMNS, with a Supplement containing more than three hundred Hymns not published in the common edition of Watts, with copious and complete Indexes—in new binding and various sizes. This book is generally introduced into all the Baptist Churches, and only wants to be known to be still more extensively adopted.

HYMNS OF ZION, being a Collection of Hymns for Social Worship, compiled chiefly for the use of Baptist Churches, by the Rev. Benjamin M. Hill.

MEMOIR OF MRS. JUDSON, late Missionary to Burma, including a History of the American Baptist Mission in the Burmese Empire. By Rev. James D. Knowles, Pastor of the second Baptist Church, Boston. A very neat edition, much reduced in price.

A DICTIONARY OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, intended principally for Youth, with numerous and appropriate engravings. By the Rev. Howard Malcolm, Pastor of the first Baptist Church, Boston.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, or THE CHURCH MEMBERS' GUIDE, by J. A. James, edited by J. O. Choules, of the second Baptist Church in Newport.

THE FAMILY MONITOR, or Help to Domestic Happiness, by J. A. James.

THE MEANS OF A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL, by John Howard Hinton, with an Introductory Essay by an American Baptist Clergyman.

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN TWO LAYMEN ON SECULAR AND MIXED COMMUNION; in which the principal arguments in favor of the latter practice are stated, as nearly as possible in the words of its most powerful advocate, the Rev. Robert Hall, by G. Fuller, with Griffins' Letter on Communion, and its Reply by Professor Ripley of Newton Theological Seminary.

EXERCISES IN THE CLOSET for every day in the Year; by William Jay.

THE CHRISTIAN CONTEMPLATED, in a Course of Lectures, by William Jay.

LETTERS ON MISSIONS; by William Swan, Missionary to Siberia; with an Introductory Preface by the late William Orme, Foreign Secretary to the London Missionary Society.

BAXTER'S CALL TO THE UNCONVERTED. Various sizes at various prices.

MEMOIRS OF HOWARD, compiled from his diary and confidential letters, with two engravings.

THE IMITATION OF CHRIST, by Thomas A. Kempis, with an Introductory Essay by Rev. Thos. Chalmers, a new edition, corrected and enlarged, and an Introductory Essay and Appendix by the Rev. Howard Malcolm, Embellished with a head of Martin and a Vignette View of Totac.

TWO ESSAYS ON ASSURANCE OF FAITH, EXTENT OF